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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2013-86

Isoxaflutole

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish a maximum residue limit (MRL) for isoxaflutole in or on soybean commodities to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Isoxaflutole is a herbicide registered for use in Canada on field corn.

The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when isoxaflutole is used according to label directions in the exporting country. The Agency has also determined that such residues will not be a concern to human health and is proposing to legally establish a corresponding MRL. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for isoxaflutole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already established for isoxaflutole is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Isoxaflutole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Isoxaflutole	(5-cyclopropyl-4-isoxazoly)[2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methanone, including the metabolite 1-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-cyano-3-cyclopropylpropane	0.05	Dry soybeans

ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for isoxaflutole in Canada with corresponding established American tolerance and Codex MRLs.¹ American tolerances are available in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

**Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs
(where different)**

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Dry soybeans	0.05	0.05	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for isoxaflutole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRL

Residue data for isoxaflutole in soybeans were submitted to support the maximum residue limit (MRL) on imported soybeans. In addition, a processing study in treated soybeans was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of isoxaflutole into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for the MRL for isoxaflutole was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A.1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for imported soybeans.

TABLE A.1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit(s) (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor
			Min	Max	
Soybeans	Pre-plant, pre-emergence and/or postemergence application/ 98-130	62-151	<0.02	0.041	<1 (oil and soy milk)

PHI = preharvest interval; ppm = parts per million

Following the review of all available data, an MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of isoxaflutole. Residues of isoxaflutole in dry soybeans at the proposed MRL will not pose health risks of concern to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.